

FIGHT AT COAL CREEK.

Four Desperate Attacks on the Fort by the Miners.

COL. ANDERSON TAKEN IN A SALLY.

His Troops Continue to Defend Their Post Against Attack.

TENNESSEE HUMILIATED BY HER GOVERNOR.

Buchanan's Conduct Denounced as Cowardly and Disgraceful.

Nothing Definite Yet as to the Number of Deaths—Both Sides Fought Fiercely—Col. Anderson, in Command, Refused to Surrender, Saying He Would Die First—The Colonel Captured in the Third Assault—His Defense to His Captors—The Troops Sent Out as Reinforcements Fail to Reach the Scene—Gov. Buchanan's Course Denounced as Cowardly and Weak—His Failure to Uphold the Good Name of the State and Her Great Humiliation—A Day of Great Anxiety Throughout the State.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—At 10 o'clock to-night a report reached here that Coal Creek had been captured by the miners. Later word came that the troops had not yet surrendered, but that Col. Anderson, the commander, had been captured. It is known definitely that there were four attacks on the fort, and that in three of them the miners were repulsed with some loss of life.

The battle began at 2 o'clock. All night long the miners had gathered on the mountain sides and in the valleys. They stole in over secret and hidden paths. They poured in over the rocky ridges of the mountains.

They came in wagons and on horseback. They stole locomotives and trains and swept toward their mountain rendezvous. Every man was armed and some doubly armed. Not only did they carry guns, pistols, and knives, but some had dynamite.

In the stockade, called Fort Anderson, stood Col. Anderson with about 150 militia and guards. He had sent word to the miners that he would never surrender. They asked him again and again to come to terms. He said no surrender every time.

The first assault was after repeated warnings. It is known that it was bloody, and that several miners were killed. The wires were cut, and the meagre information first came by courier. The message brought was that some of the convicts were captured by the miners, and that in a sally the militia recaptured them.

A second attack followed. This resulted, dispatches to-night say, in deaths on both sides. The third followed, and the booming of the Gatling gun of the militia and the howling of the miners were heard miles away over the hills and mountains.

In the third attack, the first despatches said, Col. Anderson was captured, and when a miner pressed a rifle to his temple and told him that he must order the garrison to surrender or be shot on the spot, he replied:

"Shoot, damn you."

Night came on, and in the course of the darkness the final attack was made.

It is not known how many were killed. Some say there were only ten deaths, and others say fifty, while others still make the figures higher. The number of the wounded is larger. The newspaper correspondents are said to be prisoners.

The troops sent from Nashville and other points were unable to reach the scene of the fight, the trains having been stopped by reason of the destruction of the tracks and small bridges.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The latest account of the fight as it reached here is that 4,000 miners made a rush upon the stockade. The soldiers and guards met them with a volley and drove them back. It is reported that some soldiers captured several miners. The miners sent word to Col. Anderson that they would guarantee his safe return to the stockade if he would deliver the prisoners to them.

Agreed to this, and the miners believing they could demoralize the force inside the stockade by taking Col. Anderson prisoner, refused to allow him to return to his men.

It is also said that while Col. Anderson was in the custody of the miners the mob made another attack and were again repulsed. The miners rallied, and for the third time charged upon the fort, but met with a similar reception and retired.

They found that the soldiers could fight even without having Col. Anderson to lead them. More fighting followed to-night. Some say that Coal Creek has fallen, and again it is reported that the troops have held it.

Gov. Buchanan is ill with nervous prostration. He was attacked last night. He was better this morning, but is unable to leave his room, and all work at the Capitol was carried on by Adj.-Gen. Norman. It may be a week before the Governor leaves his room. He is very nervous and excited.

Buchanan is the subject of much bitter comment. It is charged that he is in sympathy with the miners, and knew a week ago what they were going to do.

The Governor weakly insists that he has been trying to have the matter settled peacefully, and was surprised at the outbreak.

Superintendent Farris of Oliver Springs has said that recently he has asked the Governor for a Gatling gun and other military aid, and the Governor laughed at him and twitted him with being scared.

Not only is it the feeling that Buchanan has disgraced Tennessee, but that his motives, drawn from the question of personal ambition, have had their origin in political aspirations.

He has said that, although it might be weak and cowardly, he should declare the laws

illegal, not even trying to find a technical flaw on which to base his action.

He has ordered out the militia in a faint-hearted way, and only to make a pretense of saving and assisting those of the troops who were locked up in the mountains and facing sure death, should they attempt to resist the furious onslaught of the rebels against their own commonwealth.

He has not seemed to realize, or to want to realize, that it was actual rebellion that he was called upon to deal with, and not the settlement of some labor difficulty. Protection of citizens' property has been a matter of seeming indifference to him.

The one idea has been to placate the band of mountain ruffians who have held the State up to scorn and ridicule. He has repeatedly said that surrender was the only thing practicable.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.—A private message from Clinton to the agent of the United Press says: "A courier has just arrived here, 9:15 P. M., from Coal Creek. He says fighting went on all the afternoon."

"Four soldiers were killed and their Gatling guns are out of order. The Knoxville volunteers and soldiers who left here by special train will never reach Coal Creek, as the track is loaded with dynamite."

Word reached here to-night that it was at 10 o'clock in the morning that the first firing began. The miners fired upon the fort from the surrounding hills. Then they attempted to release prisoners from stockade of the Knoxville Iron Company. Soldiers in Fort Anderson captured three of the miners and drove a hundred more down the hill at the point of bayonets.

Some time afterward the miners sent a flag of truce to Col. Anderson and asked for the release of prisoners. According to this version, he stepped outside of the fort, and in an instant was covered by half a dozen miners and marched away to a hotel in the village in Coal Creek, where he was guarded by a large crowd of his captors and later lynched.

The next heard of those who left for Coal Creek from here was that they had abandoned the train between Clinton and Coal Creek and were marching about across country. Seven hundred soldiers and volunteers from Memphis and Chattanooga have arrived at Clinton, and will march across the country. All day long the people of Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, and smaller towns where telegraph wires reached, watched and waited for news from Coal Creek.

DAY OF ANXIETY IN NASHVILLE.

The Scenes on the Streets and Excitement Over the Day's News.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—"I will never surrender without positive orders to that effect." This was the message that came from the commander of the Coal Creek forces, Col. Anderson, to Adj.-Gen. Norman at the Capitol to-day. It was a message characteristic of the author, who was a brave soldier in the Confederate army, and has always proved true to the trust reposed in him. These few words were taken to mean that the stockade which for two days had been surrounded by angry and desperate men would not be surrendered. As others had been, even though the force defending the declaration was one that law and order would be upheld, and that the fair name of Tennessee would be maintained, so far as the 125 soldiers and forty or fifty guards on duty at the camp on the hill.

This reply was quickly sent on its way over the mountains and valleys that lie between Nashville and Coal Creek: "You are right, Gen. Carnes is en route with First and Second Regiments."

These must have been welcome tidings to the little garrison, and while they were confident of their ability to hold their position until reinforcements arrived they were nevertheless anxious to be supported in the unequal battle that was believed to be just ahead.

All day long the people of Knoxville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, and smaller towns where telegraph wires reached, watched and waited for news from Coal Creek. The knowledge of the situation was hourly growing more desperate, owing to the report that the miners had said that unless Gov. Buchanan would arrive today and remove the troops and convicts they would storm the camp on a day.

At last, late in the afternoon, after a wild rumor to the effect that Col. Anderson had surrendered was circulated everywhere, there came a bulletin announcing the fact that a battle was raging, that several thousand miners had attacked the stockade, that they had captured the convicts, who were subsequently released by the soldiers, and that the firing of guns could be heard at Clinton, several miles away.

At each hour followed the receipt of the news. The streets were quickly choked with people, and business was practically suspended for the remainder of the day. Then came another message conveying the intelligence that the miners had made a second attack and been repulsed.

No later information of consequence came in for two or three hours and the suspense was terrible. Hope and fear alternated in the public mind. Hundreds of people expressed their willingness to go to the front at once and aid the troops, and meetings were called to discuss the situation and decide what was best to be done. The afternoon wore on and night came. Still there was no news. The crowds on the street increased in size, and the interest was intense. Finally a telegram was received stating that at last reports the battle was still raging on at Coal Creek, and that a miner who presented a revolver at Col. Anderson's head, and told him that unless he would surrender he would blow his brains out, received the answer:

"Damn you, shoot!"

The reply was characteristic of the man. He said he would never surrender, and he intended to keep his word. The telegram also said that Fort Anderson was still safe. At 10 o'clock the report from a second messenger was that Col. Anderson had been captured by the miners while taking some prisoners down the valley under an agreement that if he brought them down there he would be allowed to return to his family.

It was reported that the miners collected two food piles and that they placed them on the mountains surrounding the hill on which Fort Anderson stands. The miners who attacked Oliver Springs yesterday had with them a supply of dynamite, but none of it was used.

The military companies in the State sent a busy day. The Nashville troops left at 2 o'clock in the morning. They consisted of Company C, with forty men, commanded by Capt. Albert Barnes; Company F, twenty-five men, commanded by Capt. Booth; Company A, thirty-two men, commanded by Capt. C. N. Johnson.

Company B, Second Regiment, Patrick Rifles of Knoxville, arrived this morning at 2 o'clock, under command of Capt. S. S. Thomas. They had twenty-five men in line, with fifteen to follow to-night. They left on the 7:30 o'clock train for Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Col. McNeal Bond has charge of the troops from Nashville. The Clarksville company,

with Capt. Staeker in command, and thirty-five men, reached this city this morning about 2 o'clock and went on the special to Coal Creek. The troops were composed of Pullman's, the McMillanville company and at Murfreesboro by the company of forty-five men from that place. The troops assumed at Chattanooga, where Gen. Carnes assumed charge, and went to Coal Creek via Knoxville.

Gen. Norman to-day telegraphed additional instructions to the sheriff of Knox county ordering him to arm his force at all hazards and to take any State arms that he could find in the city, or, if necessary, to press private arms, and as soon as he secured arms, to report at once to Col. Woolford, who would be in charge until Gen. Carnes should arrive from Chattanooga.

Great trouble has been experienced in securing arms for citizens. Adj.-Gen. Norman said to-day in an interview:

"The State has no appropriation for the purchase of arms. The only arms in the custody of the State are furnished by the United States Government. The law directs the Sheriff to arm his posse, and as best they can, but does not compel the State to furnish arms. I have used every effort in my power to get arms and wherever I have learned of surplus arms belonging to the State I have been endeavoring to have them used by any who will cooperate with us in suppressing lawlessness and upholding the law. I am still acting on this line, and am ready, upon application of any reliable citizen of Nashville or of any other place, to do all in my power to arm them. I will do more. I will continue to active service."

Warden Farris said to-day that he had often asked for reinforcements for the stockade guards at Oliver Springs stockade, which fell yesterday. In July he visited Nashville and had a conference with the Governor and Adj.-Gen. Norman, which he held the situation before them and asked for reinforcements, but they only laughed at him and told him he was getting scared without a cause.

"Within the last month," said Mr. Farris, "I have wired the Governor twice to send me a Gatling gun, but he ignored my requests by not sending me the gun. I have since the Gatling gun the surrender of the stockade would not have occurred yesterday morning."

The special train bearing the convicts sent down from Oliver Springs arrived this morning in charge of Warden Farris and a detail of eight guards. Nearly all of the convicts were released. Of the Winchester rifles, which started only eighty-eight arrived, eight having made good their escape on the way. Six escaped at the time of the surrender, and two others jumped from the train on their way to Knoxville.

The convicts were received by Warden Bond at the penitentiary and marched into the prison. There are no cells for them, so they will be compelled to sleep in the open air or in tents. Dr. Morrow has offered the Board of Prison Inspectors the use of a large barn situated on his farm, a few miles from town, for the confinement of convicts made at the stockade, and better accommodations can be procured.

Gov. Buchanan telegraphed Commissioner of Labor Ford at Coal Creek yesterday that he would leave here in the afternoon for Coal Creek, but later he went to his room to rest. He was subsequently attacked by illness and he abandoned the idea. A telegram to Mr. Ivins at Knoxville, explaining why he could not come, and said: "Get word by some means to the miners to whom Houk telegraphed this evening. I must execute the law, but if the miners will be patient I will not have a quarrel with them. I will be satisfied to have them arrested and will be satisfactorily arranged according to law."

TROOPS LEAVING KNOXVILLE.

A Day of Anxiety, Determination, and Excitement—How the News Came In.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 18.—Old citizens were reminded of war times when two companies of soldiers started down the principal street toward the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad yards at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, followed by 150 men armed with Winchester rifles and double-barrelled shotguns. They marched on the double quick, and from the crowds on the sidewalks there arose cheer upon cheer. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and smiled upon the marchers.

Sheriff Holloway and half a dozen deputies accompanied the whole force, and the citizens that they would be expected to go to Coal Creek in event of actual hostilities in that direction. Many of the wealthiest and most substantial citizens, weary of the reign of lawlessness and anarchy, have volunteered. It was understood that they would be sent from the Court House tower.

The alarm was sounded about 3 o'clock on the receipt of news of fighting at Coal Creek, and in fifteen minutes nearly 200 men had assembled in the Court House, where all the arms obtainable were distributed. The citizens were divided into two companies, one under command of Major D. A. Carpenter, a brave soldier in the Federal army and Pension Agent here under Cleveland. The other is commanded by Capt. W. L. Ledgerwood, a well-known ex-soldier and Democratic politician.

The two companies were composed of men of all classes. The Confederate veterans marched side by side with a robust negro, and capitalist and workman kept perfect time to the inspiration of life and drum. The line of march from the Court House to the railroad yards, where a train of four coaches stood waiting, covered a mile. Thousands of people had gathered in the neighborhood, and the trains of freight cars and overhead bridges, as well as the vacant grounds in the yards, were crowded. As the train pulled out, cheer after cheer went up. Despite the surroundings there was under no excitement, and the citizens of the stockade miners had made the threats of using dynamite on trains carrying soldiers.

Among the men summoned by the Sheriff was Arthur Jenkins, President of the Tennessee Coal and Mining Company. During the war last fall the stockades of this company were destroyed, and he was assigned to duty in the mines. He made a desperate fight in defense of his property, and until a few months ago he was considered a marked man at Coal Creek and Briceville. His friends urged him not to start on the trip, but he seemed determined to take the risk. As the train was about to pull out his men were cheering him, and he waved his arms through the crowd and, throwing his arms about his neck, begged his way to stay at home. He consented to stay.

At 6 o'clock the train had not arrived at Coal Creek, and no news of its whereabouts could be obtained.

It was a day of great anxiety here. A despatch was received in the morning saying that Col. Anderson had not surrendered, and the miners had not notified Gov. Buchanan last night, so the report read, that if the convicts were not removed by noon to-day they would attack the stockade.

It was expected that Gov. Buchanan would arrive here at 10:30 o'clock this morning. A large crowd gathered around the depot. They were disappointed. Had he arrived he would have met with hisses and jeers.

Little attention was paid at first to the rumor of the sheriff for 500 prisoners from this county. Soon news came that not less than 3,000 miners were in Coal Creek Valley, and that they had arrived at all hours of the night, prepared for battle. The women and children were said to be terrorized. The twenty-five Chattanooga soldiers whose commander showed the white feather yesterday in refusing to go to the rescue of the Oliver

Spring stockade arrived here from Harriman just before noon. They said they were willing to go to Coal Creek on horseback if a suitable commander is to be found.

The next news from Coal Creek was by a courier who reached here at 1 o'clock. He said that then Gen. Anderson still held the fort, with a mob of 3,000 to 5,000 miners surrounding the camp. He said he had sent them word that they would die with him, and before he would surrender. At 2 o'clock the city was thrown into excitement by the ringing of the riot alarm on the Court House bell.

The wires to Coal Creek were down, and the widest rumors were flying. Loads of Martini rifles, Winchester rifles, and ammunition were carried through the streets to the Court House.

Preparations were being made to take a special train of volunteers to Coal Creek because of the report that the battle was on. Sheriff Holloway bought all the guns and ammunition in the city. He had received orders from the Governor to proceed at once to Coal Creek with 100 men. The riot alarm was rung again, and many citizens volunteered their services.

Soon it was reported that a battle was raging between troops and miners. Noises like cannonading were heard. The streets were crowded with a howling mob. It was reported that five newspaper correspondents who went to Coal Creek had been captured by the miners and were held as prisoners.

Communication was restored later as far as Clinton over a railroad wire. The operator said that the miners had been ordered to the direction of Coal Creek, and that it had been going on incessantly since 2 o'clock. The noise of a Gatling gun and a mountain howitzer in possession of the miners could be heard very distinctly.

A despatch from Coal Creek received at 1 o'clock this morning said that 600 miners at Jellico had captured a train just before midnight at that place. The engineer refused to pull it out, but the close proximity to his head of a Winchester made him obey all commands. They ran at the rate of fifty miles an hour through the tunnels and over ridges to Coal Creek.

All but a few alighted at Coal Creek. The few keeping possession of the train and going on to Clinton. It is announced that the miners had wired their ultimatum to the Governor that unless he should order the withdrawal of soldiers and convicts they would attack the fort.

An answer was received from the Governor evading the question and advising a pacific tone, saying: "Be orderly, be quiet." This angered the miners, and at once they wired him a copy of their first despatch and said they wanted an answer.

The evening and night that the final answer to the miners' telegram had been received from the Governor, promising that he would remove the soldiers and convicts in a few days. The cool-headed miners took this answer as final, and counselled the men to stay at home. The hot-headed ones wanted to make the attack. They said Buchanan was figuring for time so as to get the troops to Coal Creek.

THE MINERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

Mr. Platt Says His Company Would Gladly Give Up Its Convict Workmen.

The action of the free miners of East Tennessee in capturing the several convict stockades in the State and sending the leased prisoners to their homes, has been understood by some quarters to be due to trouble between the miners and the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, which employs them, and which leases from the State the services of the convict miners. On this subject Thomas C. Platt, President of the company, said yesterday:

"There is no friction between the company and its miners, and no attempt to reduce wages has been made. On the contrary, the wages of the miners are maintained in the face of business depression. No difficulty between the company and its employees was the cause of the strike. Tracy, Clegg and Ingram no free miners were employed. As to the contract of lease with the State of Tennessee, the whole matter was a mistake. That was a legacy to my administration, and I will not let it be a legacy to my successor. The State will not let us and we will not let the State. We will not let the State pay for the labor of 1,500 convicts as long as we must pay for their labor. This protocol the State of Tennessee does not seem able to afford us."

Have Regulars Been Asked For?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Lewis A. Grant, adj.-gen. of the army, received a telegram this evening from Knoxville in reference to calling out Federal troops to suppress the mining troubles in East Tennessee. Gen. Grant declined to say what were the contents of the despatch, or to tell the name of the sender.

He expresses the opinion that he does not think the Federal troops will be formally called upon for help. The nearest troops available are located at Atlanta and Cincinnati and would not be able to reach the scene of trouble for twelve hours after the order had been issued.

TO ADVISE WITH CHIEF ARTHUR.

The Engineers Meet in Buffalo and Discuss What They Ought to Do.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The engineers at their meeting to-night, after talking over the strike, appointed a committee to visit Chief Arthur at Toronto and lay all the circumstances before him and ask him for advice as to whether they should have any part in the trouble.

The men at their meeting discussed the several hours in discussion, and then adjourned without taking any action whatever. The trainmen held a meeting, and also spent their time in discussion, but did not take any action.

The sympathies of the train men are with the strikers, and they want to go out, so it is not surprising that they are assigned to duty in the strike. They will go out, however, if Sweeney orders them to.

A report has just been received here that the switchmen on the Grand Trunk road between Toronto and Montreal had struck. The Grand Trunk's switchmen here are still at work.

The Weather.

The temperature may increase slightly in the Atlantic States to-day and to-morrow, but during Saturday night and Sunday the cooler weather should reach the Atlantic States with generally clear weather.

The thermometer at Port's pharmacy in The Sun building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

8 A. M.	62°	7:30 P. M.	74°
9 A. M.	62°	8:30 P. M.	74°
10 A. M.	62°	9:30 P. M.	74°
11 A. M.	62°	10:30 P. M.	74°
12 M.	62°	11:30 P. M.	74°
Average	62°	74°	74°

For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: fog, followed in northern New Hampshire and Vermont: showers, cooler by Friday night, south winds.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: fog, followed Friday night by showers in western Massachusetts, cooler by Friday night, south winds.

For eastern New York, fog, followed in northern part by showers, cooler by Friday night, south winds.

Kansas City and Return, \$25.00.

By "America's Great Railroad," the New York Central. Take the best—go.

TROOPS COMPEL ORDER.

No Outbreak of Strikers in Buffalo Yesterday.

FREIGHT TRAINS MOVING.

The Railroad Men Say the Strike is Broken.

Lake Shore Switchmen Join in the Strike.

and it is rumored that the Erie and Delaware and Hudson will go out to-day—The Erie National Guard Ordered Under Arms and About 5,000 Men Have Already Reached the Front—A Train of Excursionists Stopped for Twelve Hours Just Outside of Buffalo Because None of the Trainmen Would Turn a Switch—An Attempt to Break a Train—The Freight Blockade in Buffalo Increasing, and Even Lake Commerce Temporarily Paralyzed—Trains of Live Stock and Dressed Beef Standing Helpless on the Tracks—The Railroad Officials Promise to Move Trains to-day as Usual, Now that They Have Ample Military Protection—The Railroad Refuse to Listen to Proposals of Arbitration.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—The sixth day of the railroad strike dawned upon a situation that is most grave and threatening. There were two new features. At 1:30 A. M. all the Lake Shore switchmen at East and South Buffalo struck, and the Sheriff has asked the Governor to call out the entire National Guard for the protection of railroad property. The protection of railroad property is the only line held between representatives of the tied-up lines was held at midnight, and a formal and urgent demand was made upon the Sheriff to call for more troops. At 6:25 in the evening Gen. Doyle had received the following despatch from Gen. Porter:

ALBANY, Aug. 17.

Gen. Porter to Doyle, Buffalo.

The Twelfth and Twenty-second will leave early in the morning. Other regiments will follow. A message is reported to have been sent to the Governor by the Sheriff. It has not been received.

Gen. Doyle replied that the Sheriff thought there was no need for more troops. After doing so, he received at 10:20 P. M. from Gen. Porter, the following despatch:

ALBANY, Aug. 17.

Gen. Porter to Doyle.

On your message and what seemed reliable information that the Sheriff had wired for more troops, the Governor decided to send some regiments to-night and to-morrow morning.

Having been advised, however, that the Sheriff refused to ask for troops on the ground that there was no violence or destruction of property, the Governor has countermanded the order issued, should the civil authorities demand military assistance a sufficient force will be sent. I should have to give you by this morning if it were possible for me to get away.

Gen. Doyle then sent the following letter to the Sheriff, and Sheriff Beck received it while at the conference with the railroad officials:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1892.

To August Beck, Sheriff of Erie County, and Charles F. Bullock, Mayor of the city of Buffalo.

GENTLEMEN: I hereby state and declare that, after being two days in command of troops at East Buffalo and the Niagara, necessitated by the pending case of the strike, and since this morning of my whole command, I have become satisfied that the force now under my command is insufficient for the emergency, and in my opinion the Governor should be requested to call out the entire National Guard of the State in order to protect lives and property involved in this strike.

Pricks C. Doyle, Buffalo.

Brigade-General Fourth District, U. S. A. & N. Y.

This letter, with the pleas of the conference, prevailed with the Sheriff, and he moved him and the Mayor to make the requested demand upon the Governor for more military.

Ten minutes after the message had been sent Mr. Webb received a telephone message from Gen. Porter, saying that he was preparing the orders as rapidly as possible, and that when the orders were ready the Governor would be awakened and his signature obtained. Shortly before 3 o'clock a message was received that the Governor had signed the papers.

Vice-President Webb was seen soon afterward by a reporter. He appeared much pleased over the news that more troops were being sent, and said that special trains would be placed at their disposal over the Central.

"Do you think the strike will spread to the eastern sections?" Mr. Webb was asked.

"I think the strike is practically ended with the calling out of the guard," replied Mr. Webb. "It will show the men just how it is proposed to accept their advances. All the roads have men enough to work their trains with if they have protection."

"Don't you think the massing of the force here will invite outbreaks elsewhere?"

"No; and even if there should be any, troops could be sent to the spot on short notice."

The people of Buffalo are resting more comfortably to-night than they have for a week. The National Guard has already begun to gather in large numbers, and by to-morrow there will be a sufficient force to insure perfect order, and that, too, without bloodshed. The first of the regiments to come, in response to the call of the Governor, arrived here at 7:30 this evening. It was the Tenth Battalion from Albany.

There were also four separate companies, including No. 4 of Yorkville. All told, they numbered about 100 men. They were sent out to the freight house at Seneca street, and went into camp there. Messages have been received from the commanders of all the other regiments which have been ordered here, and they are expected to arrive during the night.

They will be assigned to duty in force of the yards, and by the time that this is printed in the SUN every foot of railroad property in the city will be under military protection. The mere presence of the troops is believed by everybody to be a sufficient guarantee of protection to both life and property. The depredations that will be committed hereafter, if any are committed, will be on the roads, and at the first sign of any trouble anywhere a force of men will be sent to teach the Anarchists a lesson.

It was a hard job the railroad men had to convince the Sheriff that it was really necessary to call on the Governor for the troops to insure the protection of their property and prevent bloodshed. When the Sheriff left the railroad men yesterday afternoon it was understood by them and by everybody else that he would send the despatch asking for aid at once. He changed his mind a few minutes afterward, and then he said that he would send the despatch proper. Gen. Doyle would agree with the railroad men that the additional force was necessary. He visited the General at his headquarters.

Gen. Doyle told him that the request was a very proper one to make. The Sheriff then called on the Governor for the troops, and Gen. Doyle asked him why he did not send it from the telegraph office, which is near the headquarters. The Sheriff said he would send it from Buffalo "to make certain."

He left Gen. Doyle with the understanding that he would send it the moment he got to town. It was on the way there that he changed

his mind about it, but nobody knew of this change until late at night.

It was Gen. Doyle who sent the news that the Sheriff had concluded not to send for the troops was first heard by a number of lawyers at the Buffalo Club. They talked it over with one or two of the railroad men who happened to be there, and then they decided to send out and get the Mayor and the rest of the railroad men as well as the Sheriff. They all came, and explanations were demanded of the Sheriff. Sheriff Beck said that he had reconsidered his determination, because he had not regarded the situation sufficiently dangerous. Moreover, it would saddle a needless expense of \$25,000 a day upon Erie County.

"I have been all along the line of the strike to-day," continued the Sheriff, "and have not observed a single act of violence. If rioting should be resumed I should certainly call upon the Governor for aid."

"Do you mean to tell me," said Vice-President Webb angrily, "that when the Governor finds it impossible to move the trains because of obstruction by disorderly persons, is it not your duty to provide such protection as will enable them to do business?"

"Certainly," responded the Sheriff, "but I do not understand that such a situation exists."

"Well, it does exist," retorted Mr. Webb angrily, "and furthermore, rioting has been resumed. I have just received information that the strikers have held up one of our trains on Seneca street, pulled the trainmen off the cars and stoned them, and caused us great loss."

Gen. Doyle then told the Sheriff that he had a letter from the Sheriff of Erie County, saying that he has not a sufficient force to protect us all, as we have 800 miles of track. Only 100 of the military can be spared to guard it. What we demand of you is that you should furnish us with adequate protection."

"That is just what I am trying to do," responded the Sheriff.

"But you don't," interrupted Senator McMillan. "You are apparently trying to make political capital out of this crisis."

"I have taken the advice of Mr. Cuneen," replied the Sheriff, "and he tells me he thinks it unnecessary to call out more troops just now."

"Well, then, extend Senator McMillan, shaking his fist, almost under the Sheriff's nose, "if the life of any man taken hereafter or during the strike his blood be upon your own head. You will surely be held personally responsible for any further incendiarism or bloodshed. It is simply an outrage, when an assassin has the power to protect life and property he will not exercise it, and that is just what you are doing."